(d) Plan Load Factor (PLF) of thermal generating units in the Eastern Region during the period April-December, 2002 was 50.6%. Low PLF is mainly attributable to ageing of generating units, inadequate sub-transmission and distribution network and low demand in the region.

Installed production capacity of Eastern Zone of power sector

†878. SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH 'LALAN':
SHRI RAM JETHMALANI:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Eastern Zone of power sector is installed with production capacity which is more than its own requirement; and

(b) if so, the details of installed production capacity and the demand of power in this zone?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRIMATI JAYAWANTI MEHTA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Details of installed generation capacity in Eastern Region as on 31.1.2003 is given as under:

Figures in MW

	Hydro	Thermal	Wind	Total
State Sector	2255.51	5655.56	2.59	7913.66
Private Sector	0	1441.52	-	1441.52
Central Sector	204	7137.50	-	7341.50
TOTAL	2459.51	14234.58	2.59	16696.68

During the period April—January, 2003 the peak demand in Eastern Region was 8076 MW.

Clearance of private power projects

†879. SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN:
SHRI SURESH PACHOURI:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that none of the private sector power projects

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

cleared by the CEA since 1999 have achieved completion and have began generating power;

(b) if so, name and capacity of these projects and the date of their clearance by the CEA;

(c) what are the main reasons for the delay and how many of the projects have achieved financial closure; and

(d) what steps has the Ministry taken to ensure the faster completion of these projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRIMATI JAYAWANTI MEHTA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The required information is given in the enclosed Statement (*See* below).

(c) One of the main reasons for the delay in these projects is the inability of the respective State Electricity Boards (SEBs) or their successor entities to provide acceptable payment security to meet the requirement of the lending institutions. The other issues are generally project specific issues such as non-finalization of contracts *viz.*, Power Purchase Agreements and implementation agreements etc., fuel related issues, inability of the respective SEBs to off-take the power, etc. None of the projects mentioned in the enclosed Annexure have achieved financial closure.

(d) The Ministry of Power has held a number of meetings with the respective State Governments, project developers and their lenders in an effort to work out some viable payment security mechanism acceptable to the lenders and also to resolve any project specific issues. In these meetings, special emphasis has been made on removing all kinds of bottlenecks, particularly for those of the projects identified for commissioning in the 10th Plan itself.

Government has also initiated the process of reforms with a view to improving the financial condition of the various power utilities in order to make them commercially viable. The States have accepted the need for power sector reforms. A consensus was reached in the Conference of Chief Ministers/Power Ministers held in March, 2001 on the need to depoliticise power sector reforms and speed up their implementation and

that the real challenge of reforms lay in the distribution sector. It was also resolved that State Electricity Regulatory Commissions (SERCs) would be made functional and tariff petition filed and subsidy would be given, if required only to the extent of State Government's capacity to pay the subsidies explicitly through budget.

The Ministry of Power has initiated large-scale reforms in the power sector. Under the reforms programme, the Ministry of Power has launched the Accelerated Power Development Programme (APDP) now known as Accelerated Power Development and Reforms Programme (APDRP) in the year 2000-01 as an important step towards reduction of Aggregate Technical and Commercial losses and restoring commercial viability of the power sector. Twenty six States have signed Memoranda of Understanding for undertaking reforms and restructuring in a time bound manner and linking the support of Government of India to achievement of predetermined milestones. To bring about commitment towards distribution reforms, State Electricity Boards/Utilities have been asked to sign a Memorandum of Agreement (MoA) with Minist y of Power as a pre-requisite for release of APDRP funds. Till now Twenty five States have signed the MoA.

As per the MoA, the beneficiary States are required to agree to systematically improve their financial viability by benchmarking their performance and periodically monitoring the same. The existing benchmarks shall be compared with the expected level to be achieved within the agreed time-frame. These bench marks, *inter alia*, apply to SEB/Utility level as well as circle levels covering the following parameters:

- ⇨ Input energy to circle *Vs* metered energy sale to consumers (energy billed on flat rate/assessed basis is not to be included).
- ⇨ Transmission and Distribution losses in Million Units (MU) (flat rate sales and unmetered sales are not to be included).
- ⇨ Gap between Average Revenue Realisation and Average Cost of Supply (ARR & ACS) per unit of energy (ARR-ACS)- Average Revenue Realisation-ARR (Ratio of Gross Revenue sales in crores of Rupees and Net Energy Input in MU) for entire State, ACS [Ratio of cost of supply (including generation cost, purchase and overhead cost) in crores of Rupees and Net Energy Input in MU for entire State].

⇨ Productivity-Ratio of metered energy sale to consumers and total manpower strength in the circle (executives plus supervisors plus support staff).

Statement

Details of Private Sector Power Projects accorded Techno-Economic Clearance by the Central Electricity Authority since 1999

Sl. No.	Name of Project & executing agency	Capacity (MW)	Date of clearance
1	2	3	4
Thermal			
1.	Jamnagar TPP M/s Reliance Power Ltd.	500	20.4.1999
2.	Vemagiri CCPP M/s Ispat Industries Ltd.	492	14.1.1999
3.	Nagarjuna TPS M/s Nagarjuna Power Corpn. Ltd.	1015	29.4.1999
4.	Kaniniminke CCPP M/s Peenya Power Co.	107.6	29.9.1999
5.	Kannur CCPP M/s Kannur Power Projects Pvt. Ltd.	513	16.2.2000
6.	Cuddalore TPP M/s Cuddalore Power Co. Ltd.	1320	13.8.1999
7.	Vembar CCGT M/s Indian Power Projects Ltd.	1873	2.9.1999
8.	Ib Valley TPS Unit 5 & 6 M/s AES Ib Valley Corpn.	500	26.2.1999
9.	Dubri TPP M/s Kalinga Power Corpn.	500	29.4.1999
10.	Gouripore TPS M/s Gouripore Power Co.	150	19.4.1999
Hydro			
11.	Srinagar M/s Duncans North Hydro Power Co. Ltd.	330	14.6.2000

1	2	3	4
12.	Dhamwari Sunda M/s Dhamwari Power Corpn. Ltd.	70	6.7.2001
13.	Allain Duhangan M/s Rajasthan Spinning and Weaving Mills Ltd.	190	20.8.2002

New Power Projects in U.P.

†880. PROF. R.B.S. VARMA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the new power projects approved for generation of power and rural electrification in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) the year-wise details of rural electrification in the State during the last three years; and

(c) the target fixed by the Planning Commission and Rural Electrification Corporation during 2000-2001?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRIMATI JAYAWANTI MEHTA): (a) Following Power Projects have been given Techno-Economic Clearance (TEC) for being set up in the State of Uttar Pradesh:

Name of the Project	Capacity (MW)	Date of (TEC)
Rihand STPS St. II (Distt. Sonebhadra), NTPC	2x500	1.10.1999
Parichha TPs Extn. (Distt. Jhansi) UPRVUNL	2X210	18.09.2002 (cleared by State)
Anpara-C TPP (Distt. Sonebhadra) UPRVUNL	2x500	16.1.2003
Rosa TP, Distt. Shahajahanpur M/s. Rosa Power Supply Co.	2x283.5 MW	19.09.1987